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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/553,472	Applicant(s) POASEVARA, CLAUDE
	Examiner JACK WANG	Art Unit 2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 October 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 30-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 30-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 October 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1668)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/2/2005
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-29 cancelled.
2. Claims 30-57 pending with this application.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because reference character “4” has been used to designate both reader module (Page 9 line 17) and energy supply module (Page 9 line 18). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.
4. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Control and processing unit 6 (Page 9 line 18). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not

accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

5. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 79 & 80 (Fig. 5D), R (Fig. 5C), and 55 (Fig. 6A). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 32 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim is improperly dependent to cancelled claim. For the purpose of art rejection below, the claim has been interpreted as –according to claim 31–. Appropriate correction is required.

7. Claim 37 is objected to because of the following informalities: missing colon at end of the sentence (line 5). Appropriate correction is required.

8. Claim 37 is objected to because of the following informalities: typographical error. Delete character "e" after the word the (line 12). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The writing of information transmitted from the reader module into information storage means was not found in the disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

11. Claims 30-31, 33-44, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lin et al. (Pub # US 2002/0057208 A1).

Consider claim 30, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the method for the detection and identification of an object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, this object being present close to one receiver module (10, Fig. 1) among a plurality of receiver modules, this method comprising: an electromagnetic coupling between the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of said object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) and a fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) associated with said receiver module (10, Fig. 1), and an analogue switching (70, Fig.5) [0026 lines 8-24] between each fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) associated with a receiver module (10, Fig. 1) and a secondary fixed antenna (transmitter antenna) (22, Fig. 1) common to

all of said fixed antennae (11, Fig. 1) of the receiver module (10, Fig 1), so that said secondary fixed antenna (transmitter antenna) (22, Fig. 1) is electrically coupled to each of the fixed antennae (11, Fig. 1) of each receiver module (10, Fig. 1) in succession, this common secondary fixed antenna (transmitter antenna) (22, Fig. 1) being electromagnetically coupled to a primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) connected to a reader module (RFID reader) (40, Fig. 1) which is designed to read identification data originating from said identification means (10, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 31, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the method, characterized in that it also comprises a transmission of information (RF output signal) from the reader module (RFID reader) (40, Fig. 1) to the identification means (10, Fig. 1) of a previously detected and identified object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) [0008 lines 9-25].

Consider claim 33, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the method, characterized in that each electromagnetic coupling between a fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) of a receiver module (10, Fig. 1) and wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of an object induces a supply to the identification means within said object, by inductive coupling, of electrical energy originating from a power supply module (13, Fig. 1) connected to the primary fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) [0005 lines 4-10].

Consider claim 34, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the method, characterized in that each electromagnetic coupling between a fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) of a receiver module (10, Fig. 1) and wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of an object (object circuit) (10, Fig. 1) induces a transmission (activated) of identification data (R.F. output signal) transmitted (sequentially applied) by the identification means of said object (10, Fig. 1) towards the reader module (40, Fig. 1) [0008 lines 9-24].

Consider claim 35, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the method, characterized in that it also comprises a processing of the identification data (output signal) originating from the identification means of an object (object circuit) (10, Fig. 1), and a selective control of blocking/locking means (transmission switch 70) [0026 lines 8-24] which are associated with the receiver module (10, Fig. 1) the antenna (11, Fig. 1) of which is electromagnetically coupled to the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of said object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) [0021 and 0022].

Consider claim 36, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the method, comprising: an electromagnetic coupling between the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of said object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) and a fixed reception antenna (11, Fig. 1) associated with a receiver module (10, Fig. 1), a permanent electromagnetic coupling between a secondary fixed reading antenna (19, Fig. 1) and an antenna (42, Fig. 1) of a reader module (RFID reader) (40, Fig. 1), characterized in that the secondary fixed reading antenna (19, Fig. 1) is connected to the fixed reception antenna (11, Fig. 1) via a plurality of link selections in cascade each comprising an electrical link between a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) of said link section and a primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1) of said link section and an electromagnetic coupling between said primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1) and a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) of a following link section.

Consider claim 37, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the device (object circuit) (10, Fig. 1) for the detection and identification of an object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) provided with identification means (acknowledgement signal) and wireless transmission means (radio frequency), this object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) being present close to one receiver module (10, Fig.

1) among a plurality of receiver modules, this device comprising: a plurality of fixed antennae (11, Fig. 1) each associated with one receiver module (10, Fig. 1) among the plurality of receiver modules (embedded in each object) (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3), analogue switching means (70, Fig. 5) for selectively connecting one antenna (11, Fig. 1) among said plurality of fixed antennae to a common secondary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1) [0026 lines 15-24], a primary fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to the secondary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1), and a common reader module (40, Fig. 1) designed to read identification data (output signal) originating from said identification means (10, Fig. 1), this reader module being connected to the primary fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 38, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the device, characterized in that the common reader module (40, Fig. 1) is also designed to transmit information to an object close to a receiver module (10, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 39, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the device, characterized in that the selective connection means are arranged in order (72 a-n, Fig. 5) to connect each fixed antenna of the module to the secondary fixed antenna in sequence.

Consider claim 40, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the device, characterized in that it also comprises a power supply module (high voltage RF generator) (20, Fig. 1) connected to the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1), this module being arranged in order to transmit electrical energy to the identification means of an object the wireless transmission means of which are inductively coupled to a fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) of a receiver module (10, Fig. 1), via the electromagnetic coupling between the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1) and the secondary antenna (11, Fig. 1) and the electromagnetic coupling between the fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) of

the receiver module (10, Fig. 1) and the wireless transmission means of said object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3).

Consider claim 41, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the device, characterized in that the common secondary antenna (22, Fig. 1) is electromagnetically coupled to a primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1), this primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1) being electrically connected to a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to the primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) electrically connected to the reader module (40, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 42, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the device, characterized in that it also comprises a plurality (embedded in each object) (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) of pairs of intermediate antennae each constituted by a primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1) and a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) which are electrically connected.

Consider claim 43, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the equipment for securely storing a plurality of objects each provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, comprising: a group of modules (embedded in object) (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) each designed to receive one object among said plurality of objects, each receiver module (10, Fig. 1) comprising means for selectively blocking/locking (switching) an object, and means for controlling said selective blocking/locking (stepping) means, characterized in that it also comprises a plurality of fixed antennae (11, Fig. 1) each associated with one receiver module (10, Fig. 1) among the plurality of receiver modules, means for selectively connecting one antenna among said plurality of fixed antennae (22a-d, Fig. 3) to a common secondary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1), and a primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to the secondary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1), and a common reader module (40, Fig. 1) designed to read

identification data originating from said identification means (10, Fig. 1), this reader module (40, Fig. 1) being connected to the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1) and cooperating with the control means (70, Fig. 5).

Consider claim 44, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the equipment, characterized in that it also comprises electrical supplying means (high voltage RF generator) (20, Fig. 1) connected to the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1), which are arranged in order to supply power to the identification means (10, Fig. 1) of and object the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of which are inductively couple to one antenna (11, Fig. 1) of one of the receiver modules (10, Fig. 1) of said equipment.

Consider claim 49, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the object designed to be processed by a detection and identification method, comprising identification means (identification code) and wireless transmission means (radio frequency) designed to exchange information by proximity radio frequency with a receiver module (10, Fig. 1) [0008 lines 9-25].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. (Pub # US 2002/0057208 A1), and further in view of Hughes et al. (US Patent # 7,009,526 B2).

Consider claim 32, Lin et al. teaches the similar invention except the method, characterized in that it also comprises writing of information transmitted from the reader module into information storage means within a previously detected and identified object.

In the same field of endeavor, Hughes et al. teaches the method, characterized in that it also comprises writing of information transmitted from the reader module into information storage means within a previously detected and identified object (tag) (Column 1 lines 29-33) for the benefit of updating the information to the tag when needed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method characterized in that it also comprises writing of information transmitted from the reader module into information storage means within a previously detected and identified object as shown in Hughes et al., in Casden method for the benefit of updating the information to the tag when needed.

14. Claims 45-47, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. (Pub # US 2002/0057208 A1) as applied to claim 43 and 49 above, and further in view of Goto et al. (US Patent # 5,982,295).

Consider claim 45, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, designed for the management of a set of keys, characterized in that each receiver module comprises; a housing arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring, this part including the wireless transmission means, a fixed antenna of the module arranged close to said housing so as to produce an electromagnetic coupling between said fixed antenna and the wireless transmission means of an object the mechanical coupling part of which is engaged in the receiver housing, and

an electromagnet comprising a mobile part arranged in order to engage in said mechanical coupling part.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, designed for the management of a set of keys, characterized in that each receiver module comprises; a housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring (1, Fig. 1), this part including the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1), a fixed antenna (antenna coil) (4, Fig. 1) of the module (transceiver) (5, Fig. 1) arranged close to said housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) so as to produce an electromagnetic coupling between said fixed antenna (antenna coil) (4, Fig. 1) and the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1) of an object the mechanical coupling part of which is engaged in the receiver housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1), and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part (6, Fig. 1) arranged in order to engage in said mechanical coupling part (key lock solenoid) (33, Fig. 1) (Column 3 lines 23-37) for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, designed for the management of a set of keys, characterized in that each receiver module comprises; a housing arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring, this part including the wireless transmission means, a fixed antenna of the module arranged close to said housing so as to produce an electromagnetic coupling between said fixed antenna and the wireless transmission means of an object the mechanical coupling part of which is engaged in the receiver housing, and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part arranged in order to engage in said mechanical coupling

part as shown in Goto et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Consider claim 46, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, characterized in that the mechanical coupling part has one end which comprises in an substantially cylindrical cavity, the wireless transmission means and the identification means of the object.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, characterized in that the mechanical coupling part has one end which comprises in an substantially cylindrical cavity (32, Fig. 1), the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1) and the identification means (identification code) of the object (Column 3 lines 59-64) for the benefit of identify the correct code prior activating the equipment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, characterized in that the mechanical coupling part has one end which comprises in an substantially cylindrical cavity, the wireless transmission means and the identification means of the object as shown in Goto et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of identify the correct code prior activating the equipment.

Consider claim 47, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, characterized in that the mechanical coupling part comprises: a first part comprising: a head which includes the wireless transmission means and the identification means, an indented part for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet, a non-reversible mechanical coupling part, and a second part comprising at least one housing for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, characterized in that the mechanical coupling part comprises: a first part comprising: a head (1, Fig. 1) which includes the wireless transmission means (transponder) and the identification means (identification code), an indented part (3, Fig. 1) for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet (control) (6, Fig. 1), a non-reversible mechanical coupling part (solenoid) (33, Fig. 1), and a second part comprising at least one housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, characterized in that the mechanical coupling part comprises: a first part comprising: a head which includes the wireless transmission means and the identification means, an indented part for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet, a non-reversible mechanical coupling part, and a second part comprising at least one housing for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part as shown in Goto et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Consider claim 50, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the object, characterized in that it also comprises means for mechanical coupling with selective blocking/locking means arranges in said receiver module.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the object, characterized in that it also comprises means for mechanical coupling (3, Fig. 1) with selective blocking/locking (control) (6,

Fig. 1) means arranges in said receiver module (transceiver) (5, Fig. 1) for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the object, characterized in that it also comprises means for mechanical coupling with selective blocking/locking means arranges in said receiver module as shown in Goto et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

15. Claims 48, and 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. (Pub # US 2002/0057208 A1) as applied to claim 30 and 43 above, and further in view of Maloney (US Patent # 6,707,381 B1).

Consider claim 48, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, designed to store in a secure manner weapons provided with identification means and wireless transmission means.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the equipment, designed to store in a secure manner weapons (Column 19 lines 6-10) provided with identification means and wireless transmission means (Column 19 lines 26-36) for the benefit of providing maximum security to the weapon.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, designed to store in a secure manner weapons provided with identification means and wireless transmission means as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al. device for the benefit of providing maximum security to the weapon.

Consider claim 51, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys in a lockable cabinet.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys (62-64, Fig. 2b) in a lockable cabinet (11, Fig. 1) for the benefit of providing the providing maximum security.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys in a lockable cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing the providing maximum security.

Consider claim 52, Lin et al. teaches the similar invention except the application of the method, for the management of documents in a filing cabinet.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the application of the method, for the management of documents in a filing cabinet (Column 14 lines 36-43) for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the document.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the application of the method, for the management of documents in a filing cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the document.

Consider claim 53, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the application of the method, for the management of weapons in a weapons locker.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the application of the method, for the management of weapons in a weapons locker (Column 19 lines 6-10) for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the weapons.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the application of the method, for the management of weapons in a filing cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the weapons.

16. Claims 54-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. (Pub # US 2002/0057208 A1) as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Ogura et al. (Pub # US 2003/0033175 A1).

Consider claim 54, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the application of the method according to claim 30, for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the application of the method according to claim 30, for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space [0053 lines 3-7] for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the application of the method according to claim 30, for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space as shown in Ogura et al., in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Consider claim 55, Lin et al. teaches the system, comprises a fixed reception antenna (11, Fig. 1) electrically connected to a primary antenna common to all (19, Fig. 1) and electromagnetically coupled to an antenna (42, Fig. 1) of a common reader module (40, Fig. 1),

except for the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module comprising an antenna arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna of said parking space when said vehicle is parked in said parking space.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module (tag) (36, Fig. 3) comprising an antenna (embedded in tag) arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna (tag reader) (37, Fig. 3) of said parking space when said vehicle (2, Fig. 3) is parked in said parking space [0054] for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module comprising an antenna arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna of said parking space when said vehicle is parked in said parking space as shown in Ogura et al., in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Consider claim 56, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the systems, characterized in that the identifier, module of the vehicle is included in one and/or more of the number plates of said vehicle.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the systems, characterized in that the identifier module (tag) (52, Fig. 3) of the vehicle (2, Fig. 3) is included in one and/or more of the number plates (38, Fig. 3) of said vehicle (2, Fig. 3) for the benefit of easing identify the vehicle.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the systems, characterized in that the identifier, module of the vehicle is included in one and/or more of the number plates of said vehicle as shown in Ogura et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of easing identify the vehicle.

Consider claim 57, Lin et al. teaches the system, characterized in that the identifier module of the vehicle is provided in the form of a radiofrequency tag (RF tag) (10, Fig. 1).

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Casden (Pub # US 2002/0047777 A1) "Wireless data input to RFID reader".
- b. Deguchi et al. (US Patent # 7,164,344 B2) "Non-contact IC card reading/writing apparatus".
- c. Gilbert et al. (US Patent # 7,387,235 B2) "Mutual authentication security system with recovery from partial programming".

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JACK WANG whose telephone number is (571)272-1938. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

Art Unit: 2612

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffery Hofsass can be reached on 571-272-2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/JKW/

/Jeff Hofsass/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2612

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